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Army Nukes

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The U.S. Army was prohibited from having atomic weapons until 1949. When President Truman finally conceded that he could not put the nuclear genie back in the bottle he gave the Army permission to pursue nuclear technologies. This presentation relates the efforts of the U.S. Army in their quest to acquire, develop, and deploy specialized nuclear armed systems. Of any service, the U.S. Army by far had the widest range of systems which leads to the most unique, eccentric, and extraordinary nuclear weapons ever constructed. The history of the nuclear Army can only be summed up by commending the skill, the focus, and attentiveness of military organization that for decades developed, maintained, and handled the largest menagerie of nuclear weapons ever amassed in history.

Army Nukes

By
Dr. Glen McDuff
Presented at
Los Alamos National Laboratory

LAUR-18-XXXXXX

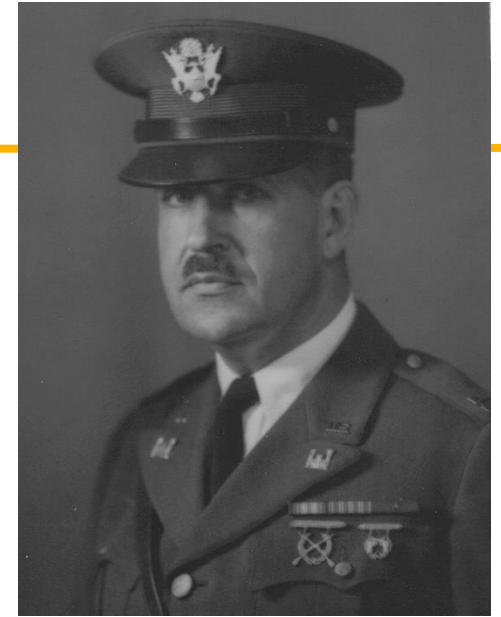


From the beginning

- The Army not only played an indispensable role in development of the first atomic bombs,
 - In fact, the U.S. Army was responsible for building the first atomic bombs.
 - The soldier most responsible for the success of the Manhattan Project was:
-
- Colonel Leslie R. Groves

Colonel Leslie R. Groves

- Was responsible for building the Pentagon in 16 months!



The Pentagon 1943 and 1945.

The Manhattan Project

- Colonel Groves did not want any part of a conus project in 1942, his place was in battle, but if he must:
- *In his opinion, if the Project was so important,*
- it should obviously be led by a General.
- it should have Top Priority over every other war effort.
- and, it should have an unlimited budget.
- *So, **General** Groves got top priority and an unlimited budget.*

Daily 108,000 and Sunday 117,000

The Charlotte Observer

"THE FOREMOST NEWSPAPER OF THE TWO CAROLINAS" "CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ALL"

—2 hours SLOW driving time
to Carolina's shopping center

PRICE: 5c DAILY—10c SUNDAY

PEACE! IT'S OVER

and while the world celebrated with

In addition, he announced plans for slashing army draft calls from 80,000 to

"This is the day for the democracies

For millions of Americans, for hundreds of millions of Allied people, his surrender announcement signified victory, peace and the eventual return of loved ones from the war. To many sleep beneath stark white sheets meant their sacrifices had not been in vain.

For Japan, as for America,

For Your convenience, they found the closest location to the address of the student's greatest effort.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



After the War

- The Truman administration put much effort into ridding the world of atomic weapons.
- By 1949, the administration conceded that putting the genie back in the bottle was futile and
- Truman gave the U.S. Army permission to pursue the acquisition of atomic weapons
- First on the list was large bore guns,

Spoils of War, The Gustav Guns

- Now property of the Allies
- Variety of calibers from 520mm to 800mm
- 15 mile range



Slide 8

Krupp K5 Railway Gun

- 280 mm
- 40 mile range
- 560 lb. projectile
- 25 produced



The Krupp Gun became

ATOMIC ANNIE

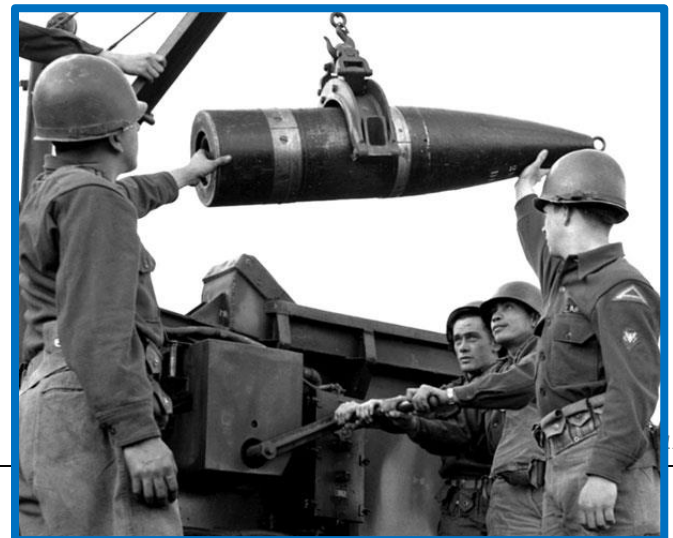


In 1949, the Army visited LASL

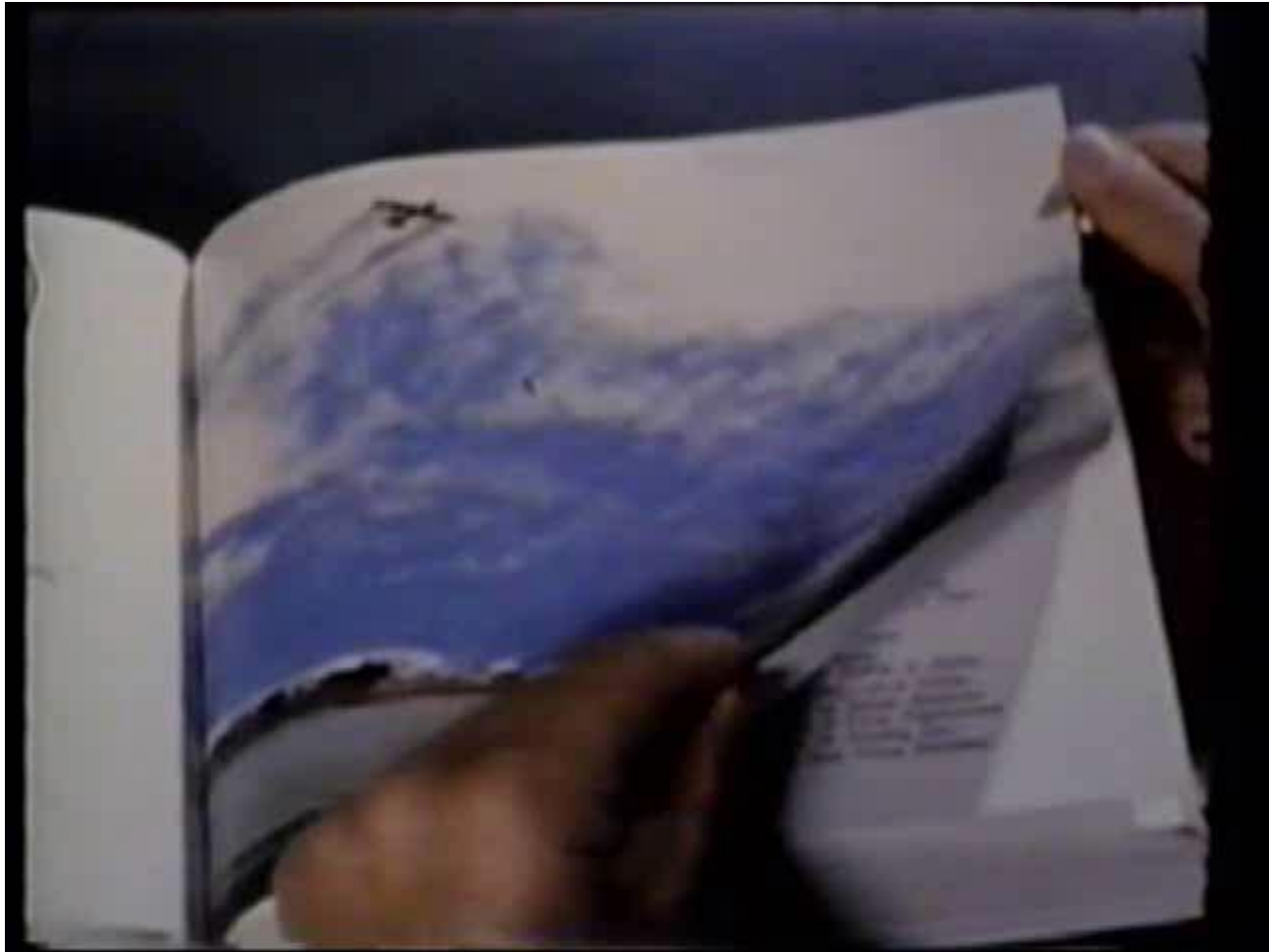
- At the meeting the Army discussed the need for the new concept artillery fired atomic projectile, the AFAP.
- While inspecting the domestic and Nazi gun specification, Stanislaw Ulam commented

*“We could “**button**” up our standard gun design in this 280 mm projectile and the job is done”*

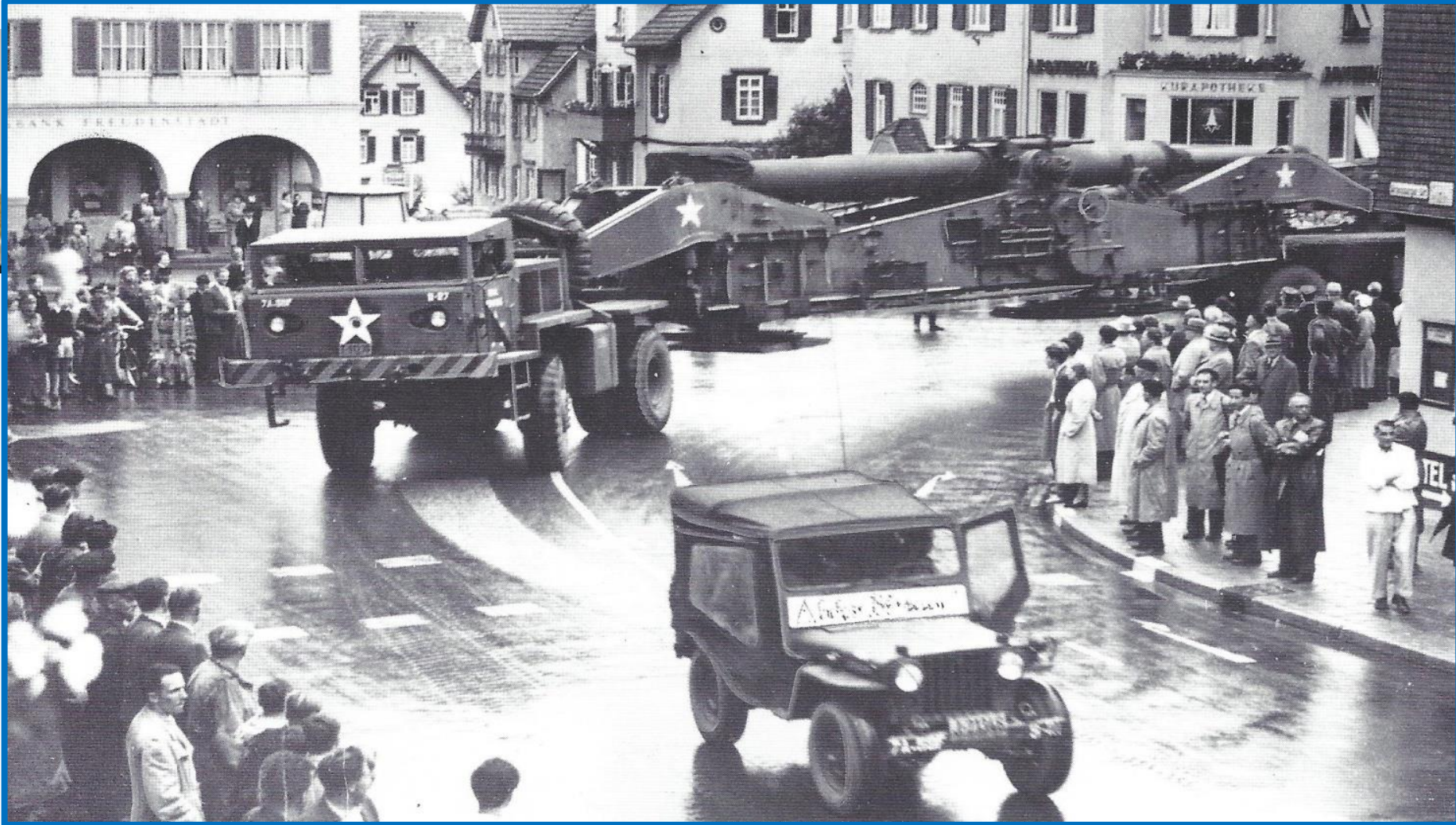
- Thus, the Mk 9 AFAP,
“Button” was born



Artillery Fired Atomic Projectiles



Big Guns Return to Germany



• LOS ALAMOS

Atomic Annie in Freidenstadt Germany 1954

Large guns do have limitations



www.usarmygermany.com

The Army did settle for just guns

- The Air Force didn't want to have anything to do with missiles, they wanted bombers, pilots don't fly rockets.
- The Army moved to southern New Mexico near the site of the first atomic test.
- Robert Goddard had been testing rockets in the area since 1930
- The effort started with the Private missile in 1945
- Nazi V-2 rockets (400 train cars) along with Werner Von Braun join the effort



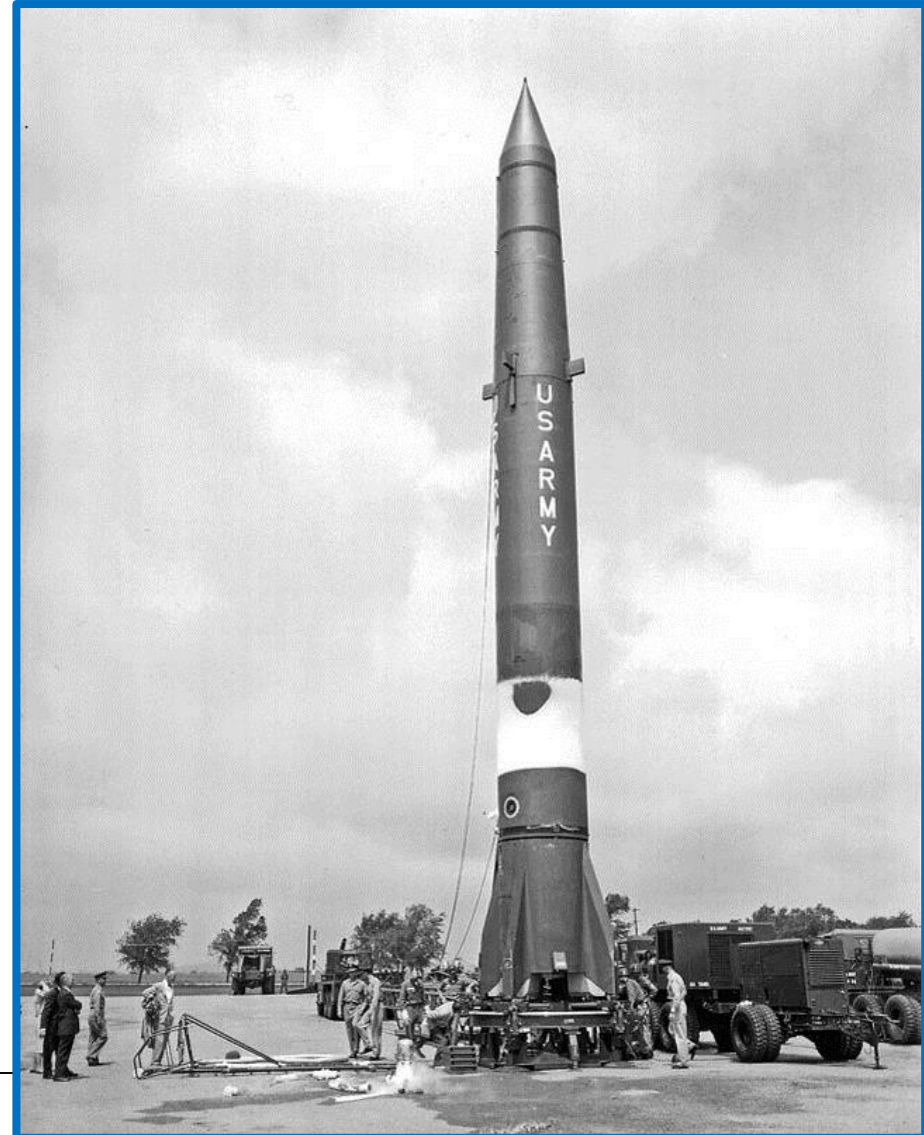
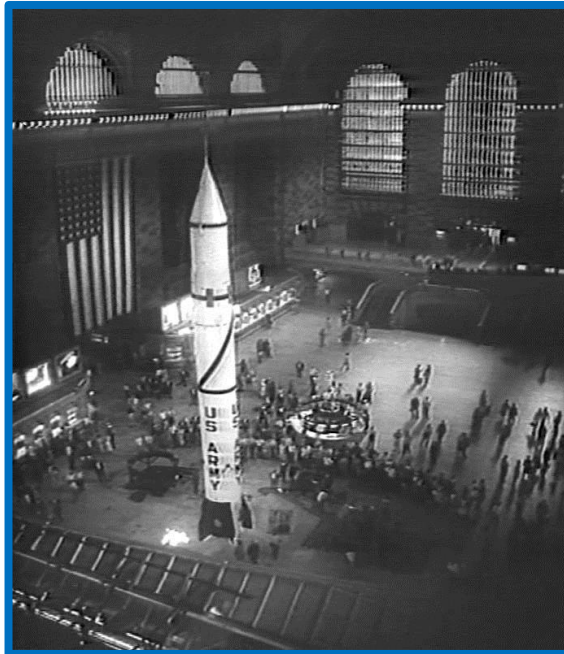
The Honest John (1953-1985) (YCMTSU)



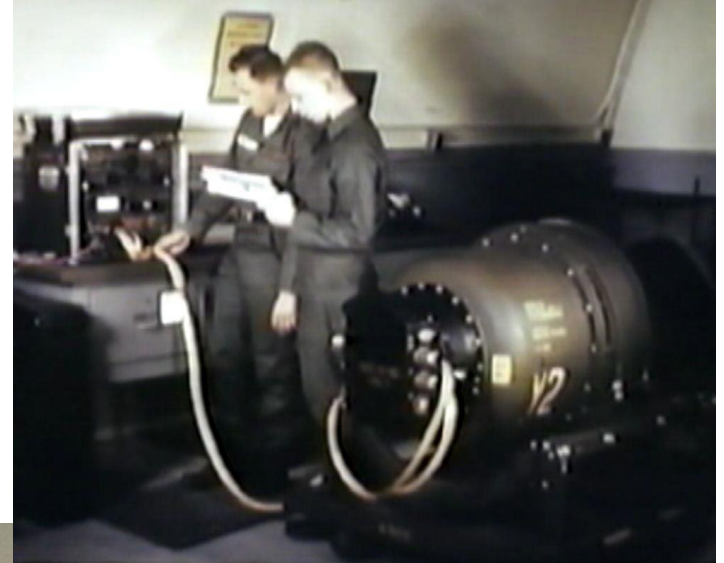
The First Large Ballistic Missile

- Redstone 1958-1964
- 128 produced
- Mach 5+
- 60 Mile range

Redstone on display in Grand Central Station



W31 Nike Hercules (1958-1989)



*The quintessential
air defense missile*



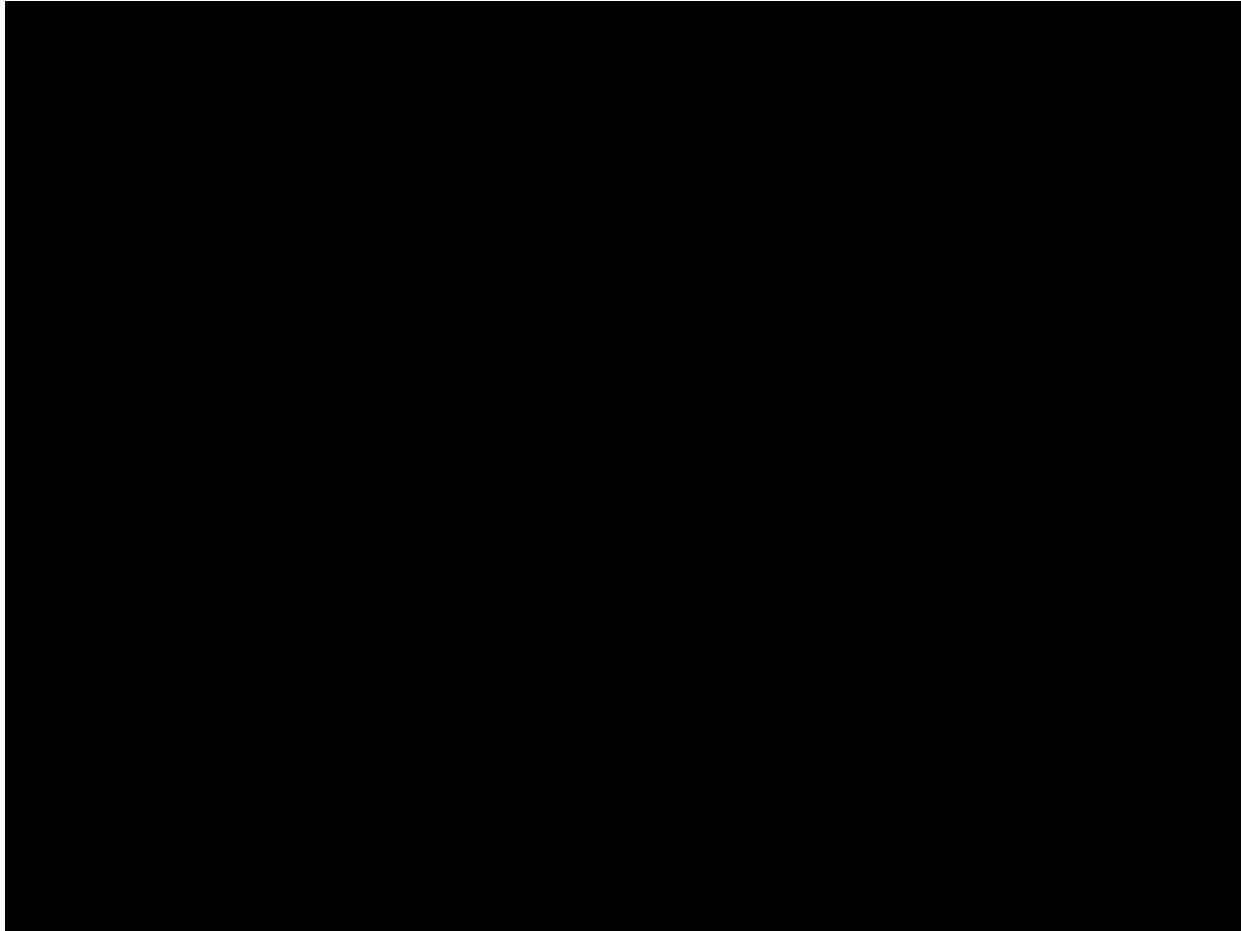
W31 Nike Hercules (1958-1989)

Alaska, California,
Connecticut, Florida,
Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois,
Indiana, Kansas,
Louisiana, Maine
Maryland,
District of Columbia,
Massachusetts,
Michigan, Minnesota,
Missouri, Nebraska,
New Jersey, New Mexico,
New York, Ohio,
Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island,
South Dakota
Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin



***265 Nike Hercules Bases Protected the
U.S. from evil Commie Bombers***

W45 Little John (1962-1965)



W50 Pershing (1963-1991)



W52 Sergeant (1963-1977)



Stanley Mickelsen Safeguard Complex

- Army protecting the Air Forces Minuteman ICBMs
- Became operational Sept 1975 and closed Feb 1976

Radar and missile site north of Nekoma, North Dakota

The U.S. only anti-ballistic missile defense system

The 431 acre site sold for \$530,000 in 2012



W66 Sprint (1974-1986)

- Atmospheric interceptor
- Planned 264 missile deployment (71-3)



0 to Mach 10 in 5 seconds

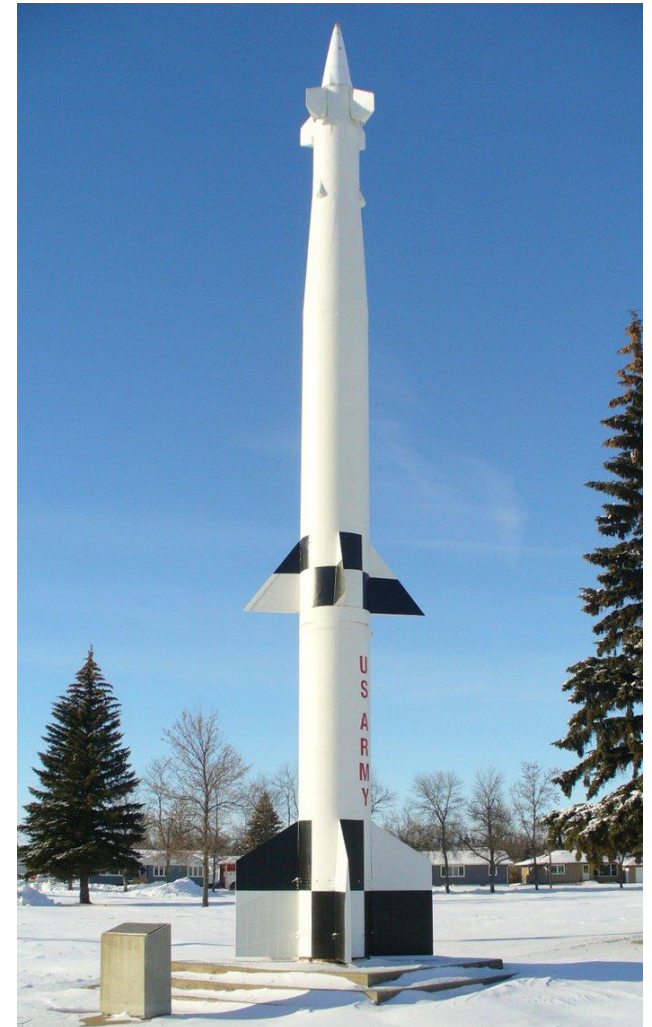
W66 Sprint (1974-1986)



0 to Mach 10 in 5 seconds

W71 Spartan (1974)

- Exo-Atmospheric interceptor
- Planned 120 missile deployment



W71 Spartan (1974)



W70 Lance (1973-1992)



W85 Pershing II (1983-1988)



Take this you Commie Scum



Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty

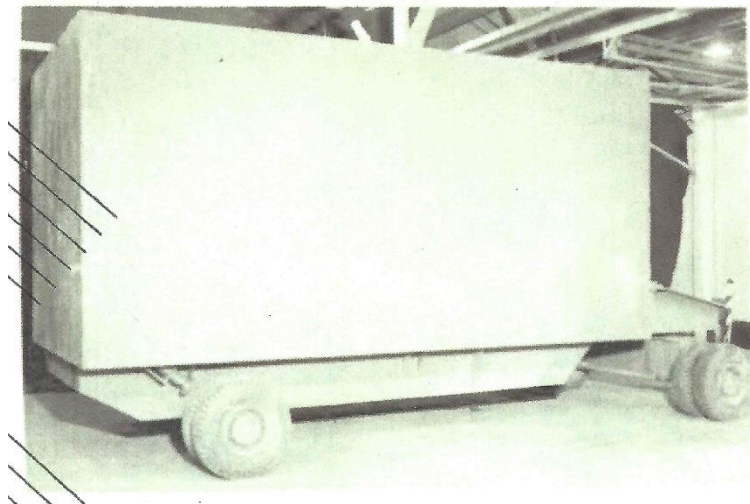
- INF was signed December 8, 1987
- First nuclear related treaty to ever reduce the actual numbers of weapons

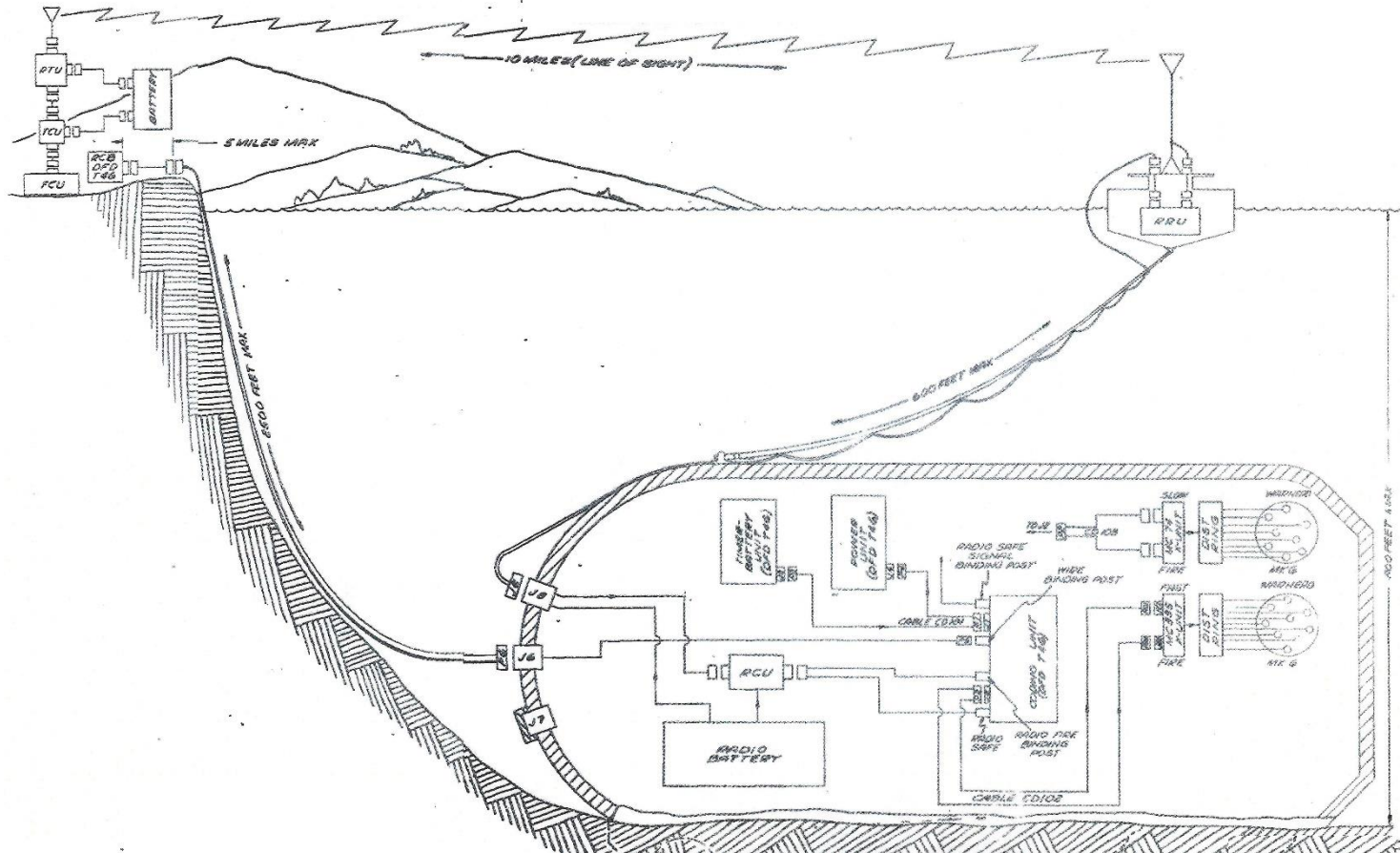


ADM, Atomic Demolition Munition

- Mk6 and Mk 13 “XM-1”
- Mk7 “T2” or “Project B”
- T4
- W30 TADM
- W45 MADM
- W54 SADM

The Mk6 , XM-1 ADM





The T2 “Project B”

- Utilized the Mk 7 warhead
- In test chamber at Picatinny Arsenal
- Various firing options, timer, radio, and

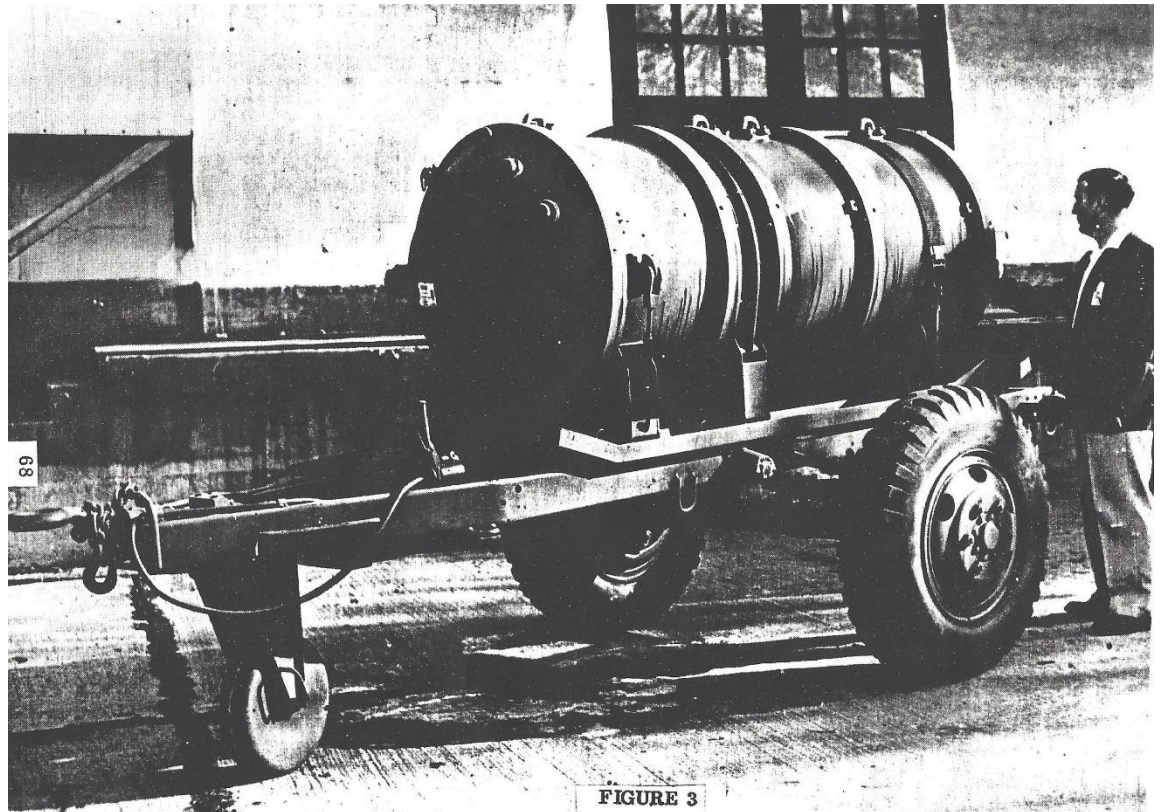


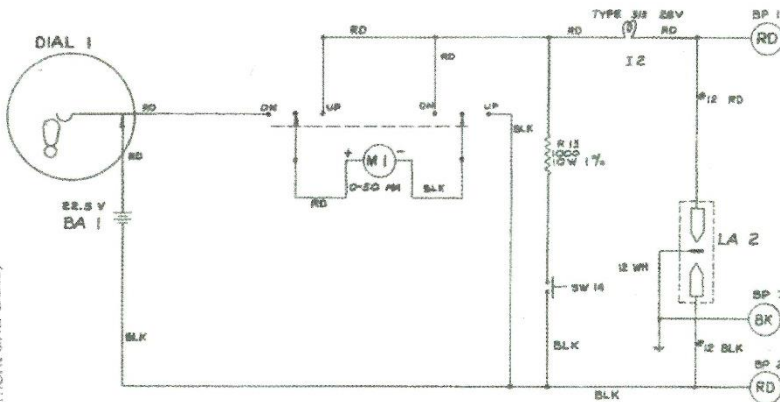
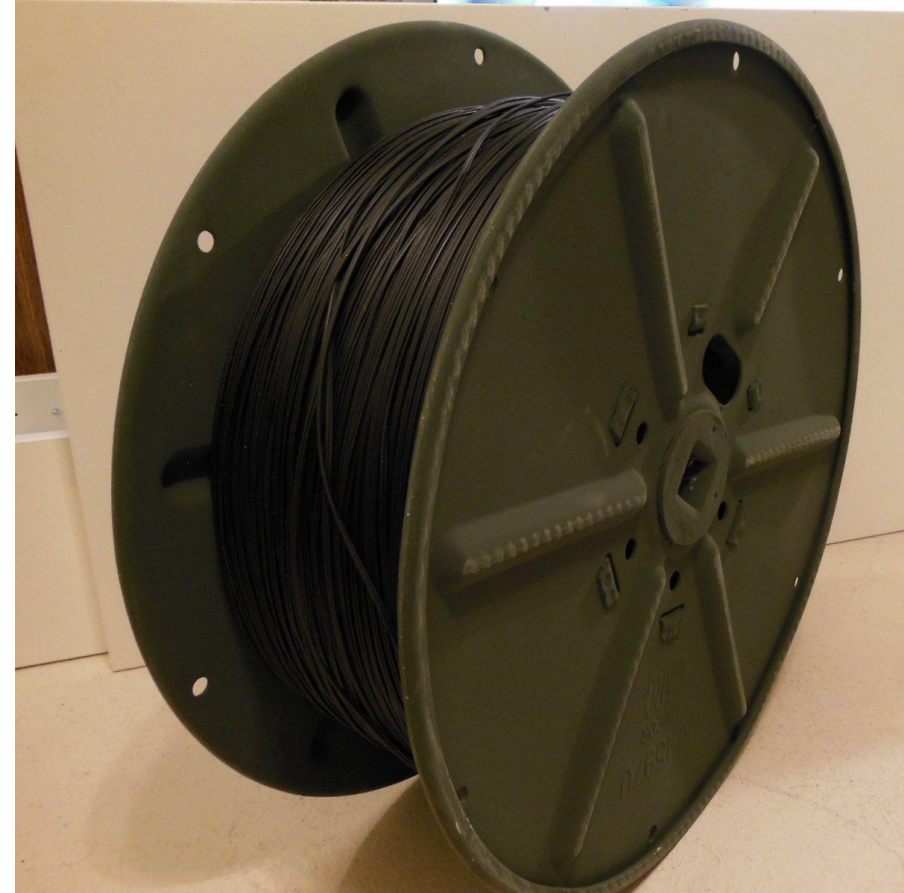
FIGURE 3

PROJECT B (DEMOLITION MUNITION, T2)

T46E2 Firing Device



- “When using the T46 Remote Control Firing Device be sure and use the RL-159/U 5280 ft spool”*



T4 ADM Squad



W30 Tactical Atomic Demolition Munition

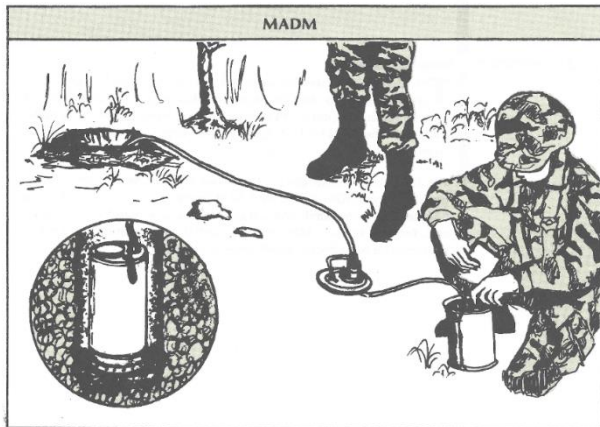


“TADM”



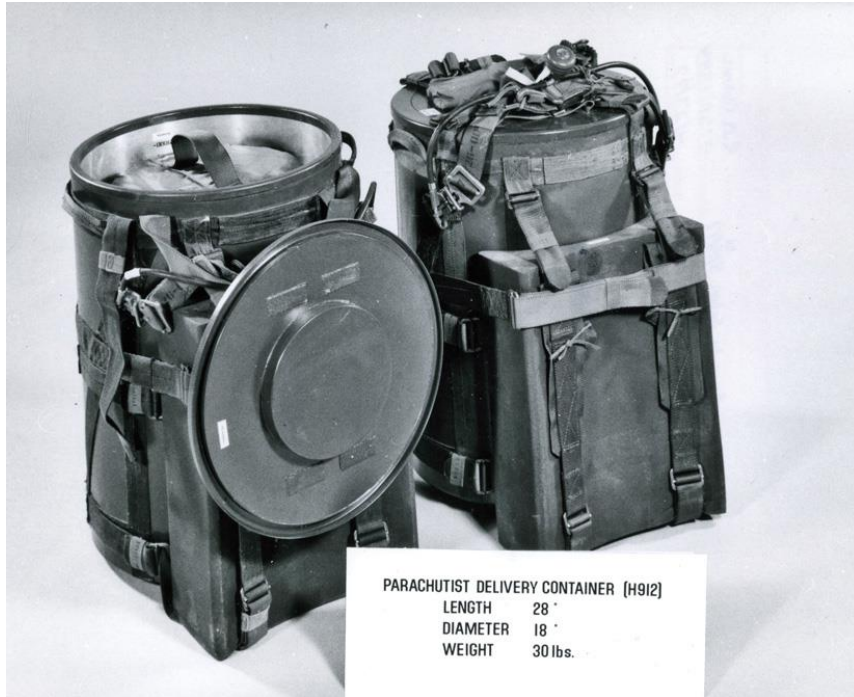
Slide 37

W45 Medium Atomic Demolition Munition



“MADM”

W54 Special Atomic Demolition Munition



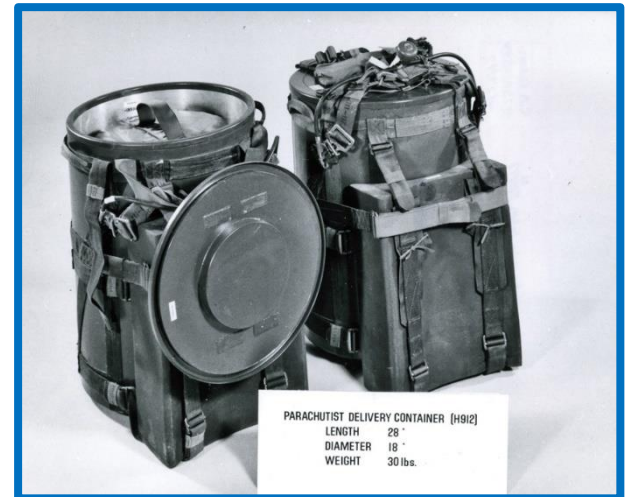
“SADM”

The Smallest Nuke, B54



Special
Atomic
Demolition
Munition

Only 51 lbs



W54 Davy Crockett



Davy Crockett by Jeep



Davy Crockett by Jeep



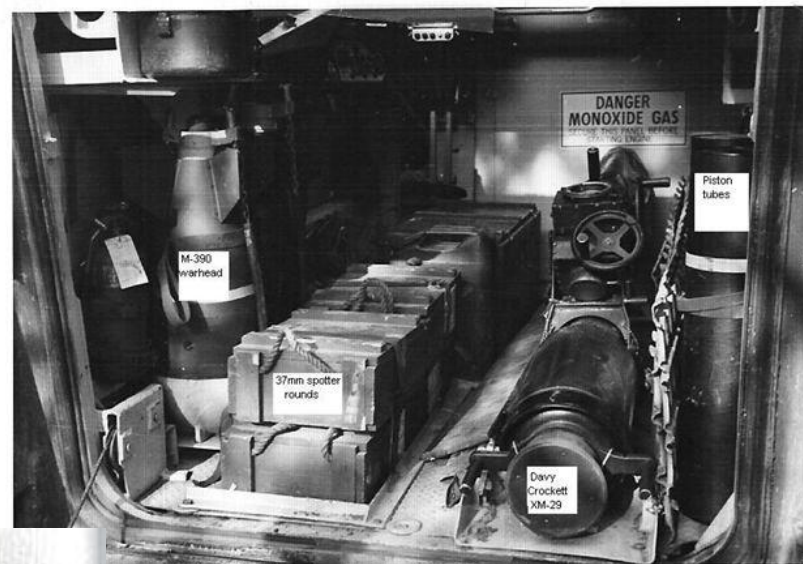
Davy Crockett by Foot

Be sure and put fingers
in ears when launching
an atomic bomb

Note: This is the second
funniest photo in all
nuclear weapons history



Davy Crockett by Tracked Vehicle

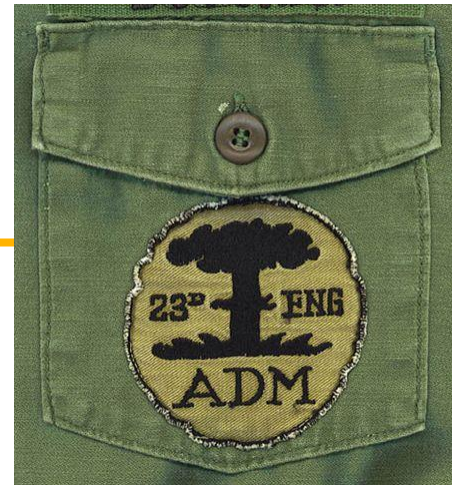


W54 Davy Crockett



Operation Ivy Flats, last above ground test at the NTS

Davy Crockett Squads



Davy Crockett vs Mothra



Army and the American Public

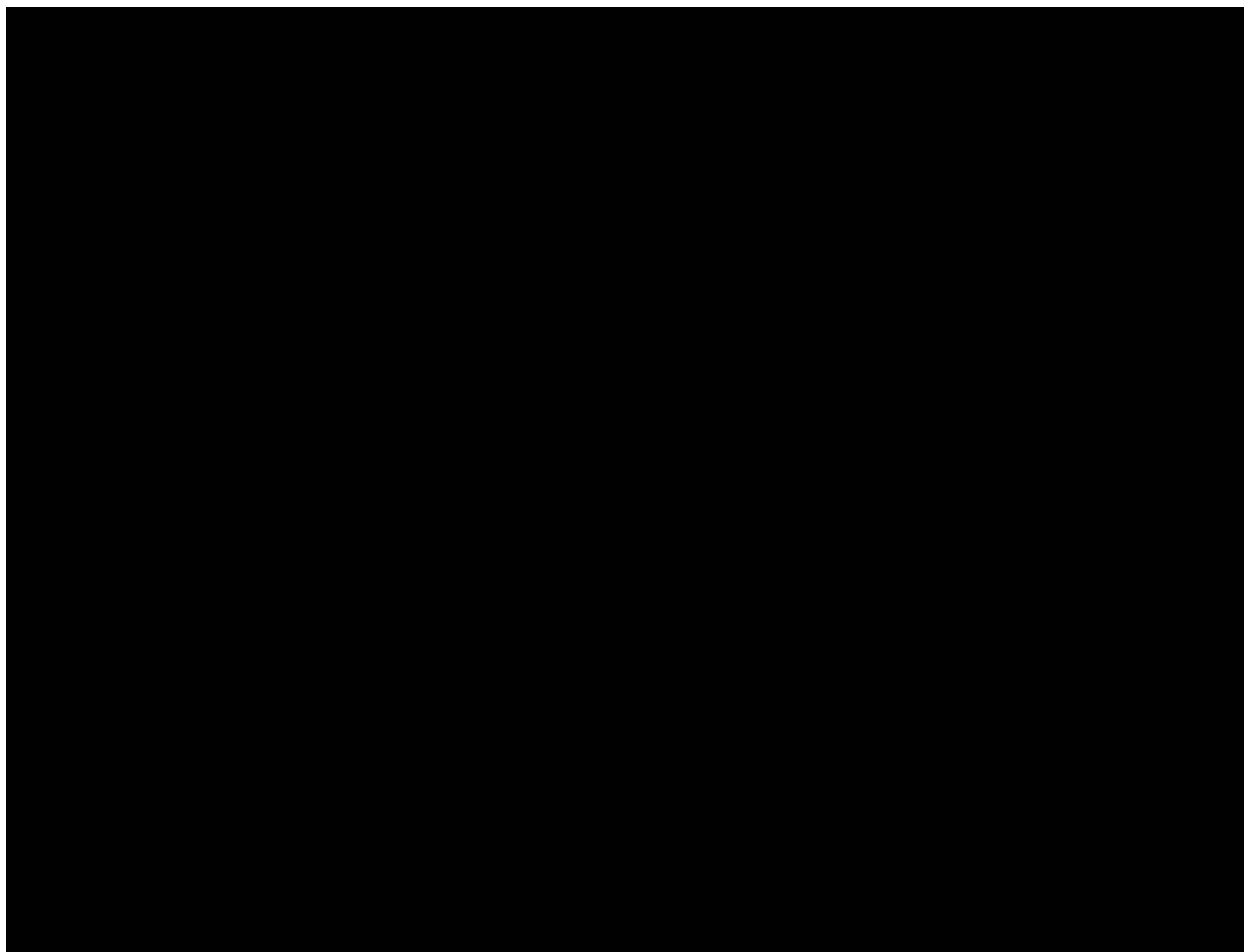


Magazine Adds

Cracker Jack Ring
Circa 1960



Every Child Should Have One



U.S. Army Atomic Train



Army Nukes

- Gravity bombs
 - Little Boy 1945 First Gun Bomb
 - Fat Man 1945 First Implosion
- AFAP
 - Mk 9 52-57 First AFAP
 - Mk 19 56-63
 - W33 56-92
 - W48 63-92
 - W79 81-92
- ADM
 - Mk 6 “XM-1” Project “A” First ADM
 - Mk 7 “T2” Project “B”
 - T4 ADM
 - W30 TADM 61-66
 - W45 MADM 62-84
 - W54 SADM 64-89 Lightest Nuke
 - W54 Davy Crockett 61-70
- Missiles
 - W7 Honest John
 - W31 Honest John 58-87
 - W31 Nike Hercules 58-89
 - W39 Redstone 58-65
 - W45 Little John 62-65
 - W49 Jupiter 62-88
 - W50 Pershing 1 63-91
 - W50 Nike Zeus
 - W52 Sergeant 63-77
 - W66 Sprint 74-86
 - W70 Lance 73-92
 - W71 Spartan 74
 - W85 Pershing II 83-88

And after all this

From the “Dept. of Defense Narrative Summaries of Accidents Involving U.S. Nuclear Weapons 1950-1980

The events outlined in the attached narratives involved operational weapons, nuclear materials, aircraft and/or missiles under control of the U. S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, or a DOE predecessor agency, the Atomic Energy Commission. The U.S. Army has never experienced an event serious enough to warrant inclusion in a list of accidents involving nuclear weapons. The U.S. Marine Corps does not have custody of nuclear weapons in peacetime and has experienced no accidents or significant incidents involving them.

This is the highest commendation to the skill, the focus, and attentiveness of military organization that....



